

LABOR CLARION

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Peace Prospects Seen In Action by Printers At Annual Convention

Approval of a plan designed, according to the International Labor News Service, to bring peace between the American Federation of Labor and the Committee for Industrial Organization marked the closing session of the eighty-first annual convention of the International Typographical Union in Louisville, Ky.

No direct vote on the question of A. F. of L.-C. I. O. affiliation was taken. The I. T. U. remains a member of the A. F. of L., though its president, Charles P. Howard, is secretary of the C. I. O.

The peace plan was contained in a resolution adopted by virtually unanimous vote, suggesting that the American Federation of Labor amend its constitution so that the Federation would have nothing but advisory powers over the member unions, thus leaving organizing work open to the unions themselves.

Both sides declared that the resolution, which was offered by a committee as a substitute for several others demanding withdrawal from the A. F. of L. and affiliation with the C. I. O., was the first real peace move made between the rival factions.

They said that under it the Federation could act as adviser, leaving the way clear for the C. I. O. to organize the unions.

Green Charges Inconsistency

During the week's sessions the convention listened to lengthy arguments from William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor; Frank Morrison, secretary of the Federation and a delegate to the convention, both speaking for the Federation, and from Charles P. Howard, president of the International Typographical Union, and Philip Murray of the C. I. O., urging the claims of the latter organization.

In the course of his speech Green called attention to the situation "where the International Typographical Union is still in affiliation with the American Federation of Labor, and its president is the secretary of this dual union, signing charters issued by the dual union to unions of the American Federation of Labor that had been raided by the C. I. O."

"That," he said, "seems to be pretty contradictory. It is difficult for me to understand how this International Typographical Union can reconcile its affiliation with the American Federation of Labor with this action. And I cannot believe now that the rank and file of the International Typographical Union would approve of such conduct if it was submitted to them by referendum vote."

Points to A. F. of L. Accomplishments

Frank Morrison, veteran secretary of the A. F. of L., and for more than a half century a member of the Typographical Union, held that under the constitution of the American Federation of Labor it is the duty of the executive council to protect the jurisdiction rights of affiliated unions.

"How can an organization survive," he asked, "that does not recognize a tribunal within itself that has authority to pass on questions of law as they apply to relations established within the organization?"

Emphasizing this point, Morrison said that "national and international unions can do as they please with their own jurisdiction, but they cannot

do as they please with the jurisdiction of other national and international unions."

He expressed great pleasure in having seen the American Federation of Labor grow from a membership of 264,825, when he assumed the office of secretary in 1897, to over 3,300,000 in 1937, and emphasized the fact that the membership had increased over 830,000 since the ten C. I. O. unions were suspended.

He praised the legislative achievements of the American Federation of Labor under the non-partisan political policy, and expressed the belief that the democratic methods which have always characterized the Federation would be continued.

Continued support of the policies and activities of the Committee for Industrial Organization was urged by President Charles P. Howard, who is secretary of the C. I. O., and who spoke in answer to an attack on the C. I. O. by William Green, president of the A. F. of L.

Howard Sticks to His Guns

Calling for a reaffirmation of the pro-C. I. O. resolution passed at Colorado Springs last year, Howard said that the I. T. U. would not withdraw from the A. F. of L., but would continue to back the C. I. O. program. He called attention to the fact that none of the C. I. O. unions had voluntarily withdrawn from the Federation since being suspended by the A. F. of L. council.

The 1936 resolution pledged the "aid and financial support" of the I. T. U. to the organization of the steel workers and "other unorganized industries now being conducted by the Committee for Industrial Organization."

Philip Murray, chairman of the Steel Workers' Organizing Committee, speaking as an official C. I. O. representative at the convention, said that the indifference and inactivity of the A. F. of L. toward the organization of the great army of unorganized workers in America had forced the C. I. O. to begin a campaign which had resulted in bringing nearly 4,000,000 workers into the industrial union movement.

ALUMINUM WORKERS STRIKE

Nearly 1500 workers of the Aluminum Goods Manufacturing Company of Manitowoc, Wis., subsidiary of the Aluminum Corporation of America, were called out on strike September 23 to demand higher wages, shorter hours and a union shop. The workers belong to an A. F. of L. union.

Hotel Arbitration Case

Proceedings in the arbitration of the culinary crafts' controversy with the San Francisco hotel operators were continued this week, with the forty-hour week as the subject of argument. The hearings are being held in the Postoffice building.

The six unions involved are demanding a forty-hour five-day week for all employees, which, they claim, the operators had agreed to grant prior to the inauguration of the three months' strike.

While the hotel owners have contended that they could not operate on the five-day week, the fact that they offered the concession shows that they can do it, the spokesman for the unions said.

Considerable time was devoted to discussing budgets necessary for a minimum standard of living.

C. I. O. Unions' Expulsion Will Be Urged by Frey At Federation Meeting

Reiterating the charge that John L. Lewis's Committee for Industrial Organization included two hundred and eighty full-fledged members of the Communist party on its payroll, John P. Frey, president of the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, in a statement issued from Denver last Saturday, said that sentiment of other union officials had "encouraged" him in the fight he will wage at the Federation convention in that city next week for expulsion of C. I. O. unions.

Frey also reiterated the charge that the National Labor Relations Board was so partial to the C. I. O. that "most of the regional directors and attorneys might just as well be on Lewis's payroll."

Delegates from the Metal Trades Union, which has some 600,000 members, opened a departmental meeting Monday last. Delegates will remain for the national A. F. of L. convention which begins October 4 and continues through October 16.

"There has been plenty of time for compromise between the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O.," Frey said. "The C. I. O. unions is but a pretense. After that must come a concerted effort to insure the equitable administration of the Wagner act and a remedy of defects in the act."

Heads of other unions were arriving in Denver to plan their department meetings and engage in conferences concerning the policy to be followed by the Federation.

M. J. McDonough of Oakland, president of the Building Trades Department, and Dick Ornburn, head of the union label department, arrived last Saturday.

"Red" C. I. O. Organizers

On June 30 last Representative Cox of Georgia addressed the House of Representatives on the subject of the Committee for Industrial Organization, during which he scored that body and claimed that it was dominated by communists. Published with the address in the Congressional Record is a list of 266 names of organizers and the cities in which they are employed or working. Below is given the list of organizers who are designated as communist, either working for salary or as volunteers:

D. Antiano, Pittsburgh; Arthur Anderson, Gary; Amos Archer, Youngstown; Alfred Avella, South Chicago; J. Burns, Gary; Joseph Baron, McKeesport; Louis Bedenz, Pittsburgh; James Barton, Birmingham; Robert Brown, Chicago; Frank Butler, Pittsburgh; — Burk, Youngstown; Ben Carrouthers (colored) Clairton; Margaret Cowe, Pittsburgh; John Chesovich, Clairton; Elmer F. Cope, Youngstown; — Cox, Duquesne; — Chandler, New Kensington; James Carey, Pittsburgh; Harry Cope, Youngstown; Harry Conner, Gary; Robert Cling, Chicago; Paul Cline, Sparrows Point; Tony Candrea, Gary; Robert Cruden; — Carpenter, Beaver Valley; John P. Davis (colored), Washington, D. C.; John Derkich, Pittsburgh; David Doran, Pittsburgh; Joe Dallett, Youngstown; Will Dunne, Chicago; James Egan, Homestead; Herman Enquist, Gary; Salvatore Falvo, Pittsburgh; Ted Gaul, New Kensington;

(Continued on Page Three)

Chicago 'Open Shoppers,' 'Reds' and Daily Press Aim to Destroy Unions

By JOSEPH A. WISE (I.L.N.S.)

CHICAGO, Sept. 30.—Apropos of the proposed establishment of two new communist daily newspapers—one in Chicago and the other in San Francisco—a few observations based on actual experience seem to be in order.

The main objective of the communists is the same as that of the big business "open shoppers"—to destroy organized labor. The communists never have sponsored a single constructive measure or aided in promoting one during their entire history in Chicago. On the contrary, they have devoted all of their energies toward tearing down. They never have been responsible for adding one penny to a pay envelope or taking a minute's time from the work-week.

"Reds" Love Trouble

The communists "muscle in" on strikes for the sole purpose of raising hell and balling up matters. A settlement satisfactory to the strikers is of no concern to the "reds." Their endeavors are to prolong the agony as long as possible with the idea in mind that they are furthering the arrival of "the day" when comes the revolution.

There are screwball employers who like what the communists are doing because every strike the "reds" disrupt delays an advance in wages and a shortening of hours.

An agent of the federal Department of Justice

told me a few years ago, at the time that the national headquarters of the Communist party were located in Chicago and when the "Daily Worker" was published in this city, that he had evidence that certain big business interests had a representative sitting in on the councils of the "reds" and was dictating the direction in which the attacks on organized labor were to be made.

"Daily Worker's" Policy Bad

The federal agent offered to make an affidavit to that effect and said he would furnish all necessary proof.

"The whole business is a damned shame," he said.

The policy of the editors of the "Daily Worker" at that time was lousy in the extreme. They had absolutely no regard for the truth. They would lie when the truth would suit their purpose more effectively. The effective men in organized labor were daily targets of their lies, abuse and vilification.

The policy of the "Daily Worker" in this respect was the same as that of the other Chicago daily newspapers. To hold a job as labor reporter on a Chicago daily newspaper a man must have the qualifications of an Ananias and a Baron Munchausen. The same rule applies to communist reporters.

Refusal to Lie Cost Jobs

I am personally acquainted with two daily newspaper reporters who have been fired because they refused to write the lies in reference to labor controversies that their city editors wanted them to write. I stood alongside one of these reporters while he telephoned his city desk the truth about a story he was working on. I heard the city editor shout through the phone:

"You are a damned liar. I know that there was hell to pay over there and I want that story."

Anything for a sensation that will give labor a black eye! That is what the daily press wants and that is what the communists want.

Court Orders Release Of Eight Convicted of Criminal Syndicalism

California's infamous "criminal syndicalism act" came into the limelight once more this week when the Third District Court of Appeals at Sacramento ordered the release of eight persons convicted there in 1934 under that act.

While only three of the defendants are now serving time, three others are at liberty on parole, one has served his sentence and has been discharged, and one is out on bail.

The court reversed the conviction of the eight defendants on the ground that their conviction was inconsistent with their acquittal on identical evidence under another indictment. At the same time the decision upheld the constitutionality of the statute.

The opinion said that "it is impossible to reconcile these two verdicts which depended on identical evidence and were parts of the same trial."

The court ordered the prisoners released, commenting that no good purpose would be served in bringing them to trial a second time, even though there was some substantial evidence indicating guilt.

Those affected by the order are Pat Chambers, Caroline Decker, Martin Wilson, Nora Conklin, Albert Hougardy, Jack Crane, Lorine Norman and Norman Mini. Their arrest and conviction grew out of organization activities among agricultural workers.

The eight defendants were tried under indictments, one of which charged them with advocating criminal syndicalism by spoken and written word and personal conduct. On this charge they were acquitted. The other indictment charged them with organizing, managing and joining associations for the purpose of teaching criminal syndicalism, upon which they were convicted.

The voluminous opinion of the court commented widely on various errors alleged during the trial, which occupied nearly a year, and left 7000 pages of transcript on the record.

"It seems clear and inescapable," said the opinion, "that since the appellants were acquitted of resorting to written or spoken language to advocate criminal syndicalism, it would have been impossible to have organized . . . such communistic organizations for teaching criminal syndicalism. It is impossible to reconcile these two verdicts, which depended on identical evidence and were parts of the same trial."

Only three of the defendants—Chambers, Wilson and Crane—are serving time. They are at present in San Quentin. Three others are at liberty on parole. Mini served his time and was discharged. Lorine Norman is out on bail. The court's order liberates Chambers, Wilson and Crane and lifts the parole terms from the heads of the others.

It is possible that the attorney general may ask a rehearing of the case.

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Death Takes E. A. Filene, Friend of "New Deal"

Edward A. Filene, Boston merchant prince and philanthropist, who died last week in Paris, devoted his life to making realities of his conceptions of social justice.

Son of an immigrant, the international financier who started life as a store clerk preached the gospel of low cost production, higher wages, shorter hours, community service and scientific approach to business problems.

He inaugurated a policy of employee representation in his store, William Filene Sons & Co., and the fact that his employees voted themselves a holiday in a busy season or had decided to close the store evenings during the Christmas rush stunned the business world.

Yet the store prospered and became one of the largest specialty stores in the world.

His latest interest was organization of the Consumer Distribution Corporation, which he endowed with \$1,000,000, to serve as the central buying and service unit for a large chain of co-operative department stores and other types of retail business.

His first attempt to operate the entire business of a modern American town on a non-profit-making basis will be inaugurated by the Filene Corporation in Greenbelt, Md., "model" community built with federal funds.

An Enemy of Waste

To compete with them, he once said, private business must "find ways of eliminating the great wastes and excessive costs of distribution, thus enabling them to sell profitably at low prices and giving the consuming public more for its money, thus helping to increase the total volume of distribution."

This was Filene's philosophy of business.

He supported President Roosevelt, who, he said, was attempting to get a "fairer distribution of wealth."

"If you elect Roosevelt," Filene said during the 1936 campaign, "we business men must become your servants. We cannot remain your masters any longer."

Favored Income Tax

A millionaire, he advocated higher income taxes in the higher brackets.

"Why should not the American people take half of my income away from me?" he once said. "I took all of it from them."

In the midst of the 1936 presidential campaign Filene resigned from the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, which he helped to found, declaring it "is not an organization of business but rather of business men."

He was decorated by many foreign countries, among them France, Austria, Italy and Czechoslovakia.

The elderly bachelor philanthropist and idealist often sounded a "warning" to business that "This is a new era."

"Hullo, Aaron! I hear you've got married. What kind of a match did you make?" "Well, neighbor, I didn't do as well as I expected; but, to tell th' truth, I don't think she did, either."—Ex.

N.L.R.B. BEGINS POLL OF SEAMEN

The National Labor Relations Board has begun the job of polling 50,000 seamen on ships sailing from Atlantic and Gulf ports on their choice of a union to represent them in negotiating new contracts. Mrs. Elinore M. Herrick, regional director of the board in New York, said that probably six months would pass before the vote would be complete. The real choice will be between the International Seamen's Union of the A. F. of L. and the National Maritime Union of the C. I. O. The ballots, however, make provision for an independent choice.

LABOR SHORTAGE IN KENTUCKY

An acute labor shortage threatens curtailment of Kentucky's 1937 burley tobacco crop. Growers are offering \$2.50 to \$5 a day for cutters—but there are few takers.

C. I. O. Unions' Expulsion

(Continued from Page One)

Bill Gebert, Pittsburgh; Ben Green, Chicago; Joseph Gollomb, Pittsburgh; Roy Hallas, McKeesport; John Hallas, McKeesport; Robert Hall, Birmingham; Frank Herron, Gary; Will Hubert, Pittsburgh; Clarence Irwin, New Castle; George Jaroway, Ambridge; Joe Jurich, Midland; Hy Jackson (ex-district organizer Birmingham and San Francisco), Pittsburgh; Valdimir Janawicz, Chicago; John Julio, Youngstown; Steve Kiki, McKeesport; Thomas Keenan, Pittsburgh; Thomas Moore, McDonald, Ohio; E. R. McKinney (colored), Youngstown; A. W. McPherson, McKeesport; William Murphy, Farrell; Tony Minerich, Pittsburgh; A. J. Marsh, Aliquippa; John Marsh, Chicago; Miles Morton (alias Zaliski), Chicago; Dave Mates, Gary; T. L. Majors, Elwood City; Joseph North, Pittsburgh; Joe O'Hara, Renton, Pa.; P. Frank O'Brien, Chicago; Blane Owens, Pittsburgh; Mike Ostroski, Gary; Mildred Price, Pittsburgh; George Powers, Clairton, Pa.; Jake Rusak, Gary; Arthur Rack (attorney), McKeesport; Harold Ruttenberg, Aliquippa; Ann Rochester, Pittsburgh; Charles Sharbo, Homestead; Tome Shane, Homestead; Fred Siders, Homestead; Ralph Shaw, Calumet; Carl Smith, McKeesport; — Saunders, New Kensington; Nate Sandor Voros, Youngstown; Rose Wortis, Pittsburgh; Robert Washington, Birmingham; Joe Sparks, Pittsburgh; Tony Salopak, Duquesne; Weber, Gary.

Tacoma Lumber Workers Repudiate Lewis Union

A referendum vote on affiliation with the C. I. O. taken by all Lumber and Sawmill Workers' locals in the Tacoma district is now virtually completed, only two locals not having completed the balloting or tabulated the vote, says the Tacoma, Wash., "Labor Advocate."

The result may well be described as a landslide in favor of retaining the present American Federation of Labor affiliation and strikingly demonstrates what will happen when an organization takes a little time and gives its membership an opportunity to think the matter over, rather than acting on snap judgment and under the influence of high-pressure spell binders.

While figures are not available for some of the smaller plants, it is announced that in all cases the vote to turn down the C. I. O. was very heavy, about three to one in most instances.

Commenting on the result of the vote, Homer Haney of the Lumber and Sawmill Workers said:

"I am not surprised at the vote of the Lumber and Sawmill Workers in the Puget Sound area. I have not lost confidence in the men in the mills and camps. I was sure that if they took plenty of time to study the issue they would stay in the established labor movement."

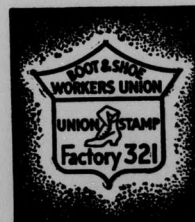
BANK EMPLOYEES' UNION

New officers of the Bank Employees' Union, A. F. of L. Local 21030, elected at a meeting held last week, are: President, Karl Strutz; vice-president, Herbert C. Schmitz; financial secretary, Milton Miskel; recording secretary, Ione Schultz; business agent, Lee Williams. Trustees of the union, one from each bank, were also elected at this meeting.

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FRIDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1937

An Outworn Argument

The threadbare excuse of newspaper publishers to justify their opposition to organizations of employees was re-echoed at a state publishers' conference at Stanford University—"the freedom of the press" would be endangered.

Opposition to what he termed "closed shop" demands of the American Newspaper Guild was expressed by George F. Morell, president of the California Newspaper Publishers' Association. Morell said:

"If we are to have a 100 per cent organization of news and editorial workers in unions dominated by international officers we will face the prospect of having Guild editorial policies substituted for our own."

He added that at its recent St. Louis convention the Guild took a definite stand on various controversial issues, including the civil war in Spain and the Supreme Court controversy.

Any man who has intelligence enough to conduct a newspaper knows that this is mere hokum, and to tell his fellow publishers that "we will face the prospect of having Guild editorial policies substituted for our own" is so ridiculous that it needs no refutation.

Such statements are made not for the benefit of the men who compose such an audience, but are an attempt to befuddle the minds of the general public on the question of collective bargaining for a class of employees hitherto without the protection of organized effort. Such arguments are unworthy of men engaged in the profession of journalism.

B. C. Forbes quotes P. J. Dollan, city treasurer of Glasgow, Scotland, ardent champion of home-building for the working classes, as saying: "Glasgow's credit never was higher than it is today. We can and do borrow on more favorable terms than the imperial government. Yet Glasgow, since the labor administration came into power, provides more for its citizens than any other large city—it educates its children free, including free books, up to the university; if the family's income is below ten dollars a week, free meals, clothing, medical and other necessities are provided. Even a housekeeper is sent to look after the children whenever necessary." Which certainly speaks well for a city of less population than Los Angeles which has built more than forty-five thousand workers' homes since 1920 and is contemplating building 65,000 more in the next ten years.

There is one consideration in the news from chemists that TNT can be made from oil. That is that the chief oil fields of the world are not under the jurisdiction of Hitler or Mussolini.

To Revive Agency of Tyranny

It would be interesting indeed to read the list of names attached to the petition which has made possible the submission to the voters at the coming election of the vicious and un-American proposed anti-picketing ordinance for the City and County of San Francisco.

What manner of men are these who, in spite of the fact that the voters of this city, by a substantial majority, rejected a less drastic ordinance only a few months ago, would subject the electorate to another costly and embittered struggle to determine a question already decided?

The things prohibited in the proposed ordinance include rights which have been confirmed in the highest courts of the land. Among these are the right "to picket in front of or in the vicinity of" any place of business "or to carry, show or display, or cause to be carried, shown or displayed, any banner, sign, transparency, badge, emblem, symbol, ribbon, card, picture, writing or printing, newspaper, magazine, journal or other publication." It is also made unlawful for "two or more persons to 'conspire' to do any of the acts enumerated."

The fact that the re-introduction of this drastic and czar-like ordinance was attributed to unfortunate and unwarranted abuse of the right of picketing by the workers themselves is no argument for its being again brought before the voters. If rowdiness was indulged in there was adequate legal means for suppressing it. And, by the way, it may be said that if the laws were broken on some occasions it may be charged up to that group, not affiliated with the labor movement, who take occasion wherever there are labor controversies to inject their fanatical presence and defy law and order in the belief that they are furthering their radical programs.

The citizens of San Francisco, when they go to the ballot box next November, should remember that it is better to rely upon the existing laws for the maintenance of order than to pass oppressive and unjust legislation which denies to workers as a class rights which they are entitled to exercise under the Constitution and statutes of the state and nation. Denial of constitutional rights is calculated to stir up more resistance in labor controversies than any other one thing. Legislation such as that contemplated by the proposed referendum proposition is intended not for the maintenance of order but to give tyrannical and unfair employers an illegal weapon for use in labor controversies.

The indefensible anti-picketing ordinance should receive such an overwhelmingly opposition vote that it will not be heard of again.

Keeping Out of War

One of the great contributing factors to our entrance into the world war was the "Lusitania" disaster. That incident was used later by the jingoists to arouse the war hysteria in our people. Now again a similar situation presents itself. Our own ship, the "Augusta," has been fired on and one of our sailors killed. This is bound to happen in any war if we have our battleships in the war zone as targets, and thousands of our marines actually within reach of the guns of both contestants.

True, there are many Americans in China, but they went at their own risk, most of them for commercial reasons. Anyone in China during the past five years knows only too well that the powder barrel was ready to explode, but, now that it has exploded, they cry to Uncle Sam to come to their rescue. Our marines did go to the rescue, but several weeks have elapsed since hostilities began, enough time to evacuate all who intend leaving.

We have no right to risk American involvement in a Pacific war to protect a few individuals in the war zone; and, more important, we must not fight to save the investments of corporations which hold immense concessions in China, protected at

the present time by American gunboats. . . . Are American workers going to be duped again into fighting supposedly for the integrity of China, but in actuality for the protection of the investments of powerful industrial groups?

Since we are to do the fighting, let us have the deciding of our fate in our own hands. Now is the time to withdraw all marines and ships from Chinese waters, before a few more accidental bombings involve us in war with Japan. President Roosevelt is commander-in-chief of the armed forces of this nation, and has the right to order American ships back into home waters. This he should do at once. Up to now nothing has been done, either to withdraw our forces or to make our neutrality law effective. A great popular demand should be making itself heard immediately so as to force the President to do all in his power to keep us out of another useless war.—"Ohio Valley Labor News."

Building Up an Oligarchy

The next meeting of the Committee for Industrial Organization will be held at Atlantic City, N. J., beginning Monday, October 11, Chairman John L. Lewis announced in Washington last week. The meeting will be attended by presidents and associated executive officers of all the national and international unions affiliated with the C. I. O., Lewis said. He added that the meeting would canvass the work of the organization and consider reports upon its administrative affairs and policies.—I. L. N. S. news item.

The question that will arise in the mind of the true trade unionist when he reads the above will be, "But why confine the participants in the meeting to 'presidents and associated executive officers of all the national and international unions affiliated with the C. I. O.'?"

Surely the "rank and file," as our friends the communists would say, are entitled to be heard in this great "democratic" organization. Are they, as the ones most interested in "the reports upon its administrative affairs and policies," to be refused an opportunity to pass upon these matters?

And the answer is, Not if John L. Lewis can help it! Taking the United Mine Workers as a criterion, it is safe to say that John L. will be the only man who will have anything to say about "administrative affairs and policies."

And this is the organization and this the leader who would supersede the democratic American Federation of Labor, whose conventions are made up of men elected to represent the workers, and not the "presidents and associated executive officers of affiliated unions"!

THE CASE OF JUSTICE BLACK

In the judgment of many serious and reflective minds it is as unfair to assume that Justice Black would shade his interpretation of a law in favor of Protestant litigants or causes in which they were interested as it would be to assume that a negro justice, a justice of the Roman Catholic faith, or a justice of the Jewish faith of the Supreme Court would favor negro, Catholic or Jewish litigants or their respective causes. We know of no instance where a Supreme Court justice or any other federal court judge has thus prostituted his office. On the contrary, justices in most cases have been particularly careful to be fair to causes involving religious principles contrary to their private opinions. Those who know Justice Black intimately hold that he will not stultify his own conception of fairness, much less violate the implications of the Bill of Rights.—Scottish Rite News Bureau.

NON-COMMITTAL

"Is it true, Mither, that we sprung frae monkeys?" "I dinna ken, laddie. I wisna very well acquent wi' yer faither's folk."—Ex.

Comment on World Events

(I. L. N. S.)

The aims of Japan in China have become so clear that Europeans and Americans are substantially agreed in defining them. They are:

(1) To strike such terror into the Chinese people that they will not dare to resist Japan's will for a generation; (2) to set up one or two buffer states, Japanese controlled, between Russia and China; (3) to take over under direct Japanese rule a goodly part of the coast of China, including, of course, the coal mines; (4) to take over absolute control of Chinese customs; which would enable Japan to shut out all trade except her own.

It is clear that the last three items in the program depend entirely on the success of the first. And to date the Chinese are not being terrorized worth a cent. They stopped Japan in her tracks before Shanghai until a second line of defense had been formed in the rear; and retreated to that—out of the reach of naval guns—without a sign of disorder.

Even the barbarous attacks on Nanking seem to have cost Japan more and brought her less than she expected.

May her disappointments grow and increase!

* * *

Speaking at a dinner of the American Institute of Steel Construction the other day, Clyde G. Conley declared that automobile traffic in New York today is slower than the old-time horse traffic. Among other things, he said:

"Because of this constant starting and stopping, the innumerable red stop lights, automobile traffic will move no more than one mile an hour. History records that old horse-drawn coaches, which once operated on New York streets, averaged eleven and one half miles per hour."

Conley's remedy for this condition is a series of elevated drives for auto traffic. That may be a good way out of a bad mess—but what made the bad mess?

* * *

The answer is the congestion of population in and around New York. Part of that congestion is reasonable—New York is where ocean traffic met the old Hudson River and Erie Canal traffic, on lines which still furnish the easiest grades from the Atlantic Coast to the Middle Western plains. But there is every indication that the packing of population into that area has gone far beyond reasonable limits; and that much of it is due to the enormous financial power which New York has wielded so long.

When cities get so large that auto traffic moves slower than old-time horse traffic it would seem time for a study that would reach to the bottom of things—not one cooked up as a fine idea for a certain group of steel producers.

* * *

"America's slogan should be: 'Not one American boy for European war trenches.'"—Representative Joseph B. Shannon of Missouri.

AUXILIARIES JOIN A. F. W. A. L.

The women's auxiliaries to the International Typographical Union, the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, the National Federation of Post Office Clerks, the National Association of Letter Carriers, the Switchmen's Union of North America, the International Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union of North America and the International Photo-Engravers' Union of North America have held conventions recently and each voted to become affiliated with the American Federation of Women's Auxiliaries of Labor. I. M. Ornburn, temporary secretary of the A. F. W. A. L., addressed several of these conventions and reports great enthusiasm and steady progress for the American Federation of Women's Auxiliaries of Labor, one of whose chief objects is to promote buying of union label products and services.

DATE FOR RAND-BERGOFF TRIAL

Federal Judge Carroll C. Hincks at New Haven, Conn., has set November 8 for the trial of James H. Rand, Jr., president of Remington-Rand, Inc., and Pearl Bergoff, head of a New York strike-breaking agency, on charges of violating the Byrnes act through transporting strike-breakers from New York to Middletown, Conn.

SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBERS

California's State Department of Employment has sent out a hurry-up call for Social Security numbers. Anticipating the fact that there will be thousands of Smiths, Joneses, Browns and Blacks when the time for payment of unemployment compensation arrives after January 1, a plea was broadcast to bring in the numbers with the names. A survey of earnings records for 1936 indicates 52 per cent of the names reported were not accompanied by a number, according to Carl L. Hyde, executive director.

O'NEILL PLAY MAKES HIT

"Beyond the Horizon," Pulitzer prize play by Eugene O'Neill which opened at the Alcazar Tuesday night, September 28, will probably earn for the Federal Theater Project a new high in the estimation of the San Francisco theater-going public. Playing for the first time at popular prices since it was written seventeen years ago, the first-night house was packed to the rafters, all seats having been taken up several days in advance of the opening.

Votes Against C. I. O.

The following communication, dated September 22, at San Francisco, was received from West Coast Local No. 90, National Organization of Masters, Mates and Pilots:

"The results of the C. I. O. vote recently taken by the National Organization of Masters, Mates and Pilots' membership on a coastwise scale was released at the regular meeting held here this afternoon. The tabulation showed the membership had voted seven to one against C. I. O. or sending delegates to their conference.

"The membership also took action this afternoon and passed the following resolution:

"Whereas, The membership have voted and the results prove that the rank and file does not want anything of the C. I. O.; and

"Whereas, This organization is composed of 100 per cent American citizens and at all times believes in democratic rule and free expression within their organizations, and our members are duty bound to uphold the Constitution of the United States and also the oath taken towards the National Organization of Masters, Mates and Pilots, West Coast Local No. 90, when joining this organization; and

"Whereas, Through the expression recently made by the rank and file it is apparent that the membership does not want any change in the present set-up and wishes to retain affiliation with the A. F. of L.; now therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the membership of West Coast Local No. 90, at regular meeting held September 22, hereby reaffirms its oath and pledge as formerly taken until the membership by majority decides otherwise; and be it further

"Resolved, That any member who is or joins any non-A. F. of L. organization shall be requested to take out a withdrawal card from this organization, and if not complying with this request he shall be duly tried and faced with expulsion."

"The passage of this resolution will prevent Edw. B. O'Grady, recently appointed C. I. O. regional director by Harry Bridges for Oregon, from running for office in the Masters, Mates and Pilots, which he has recently announced he intends to do."

In Memoriam --- Patrick O'Brien

The following resolution was adopted at last Friday's meeting of the San Francisco Labor Council by a standing vote:

"Whereas, Patrick O'Brien, delegate of Brewers and Maltsters' Union, Local No. 7, and sergeant-at-arms of the San Francisco Labor Council, has passed to his reward after many years of loyal and appreciated service in the cause of organized labor; and

"Whereas, Patrick O'Brien endeared himself to all the membership of the San Francisco Labor Council through the kindly and faithful discharge of his exacting duties in keeping the records of attendance of delegates year after year without interruption for more than thirty years, and during all that time noting without error or omission, as his records were never questioned, the presence at each weekly meeting of those who were entitled to represent the respective organizations affiliated with the Council and composing that great and influential body known as the San Francisco Labor Council, a service in which keen attention with courtesy and unfailing, patient exactitude, and accurate memory were the qualities which, gained for Patrick O'Brien the love and respect of all who these many years have attended the sessions of the Council, a record seldom achieved by any similar official in the organized labor movement; therefore be it

"Resolved, That we, the delegates to the San Francisco Labor Council, sincerely mourn the passing of Patrick O'Brien, the beloved sergeant-at arms of the San Francisco Labor Council, and honor his memory; that, as a token of the universal respect in which he was held by all with whom he came in personal contact, a copy of this resolution be transmitted to his bereaved family and to the Brewers and Maltsters' Union, Local No. 7, of San Francisco."

Government to Seek Indictment of Harlan County's Coal Operators

Government attorneys will ask a federal grand jury at Frankfort, Ky., to indict certain coal operators and other individuals on charges of conspiring to interfere with the civil rights of Harlan County coal miners.

This is one more of the many developments from the La Follette investigation that presented such a picture of terrorism and tyranny in Harlan that Attorney General Cummings sent federal agents into Harlan County last May. The Bureau of Internal Revenue has other agents busy looking into the income tax returns of those Harlan magnates.

The Justice Department is using a statute sixty-seven years old as the basis of its expected prosecutions. That law provides a maximum penalty of \$5000 fine and ten years' imprisonment for "conspiracy to injure persons in their exercise of civil rights."

COMMUNITY CHEST BUDGET

It will cost San Francisco \$2,090,000 to maintain its eighty-six Community Chest agencies through 1938. This figure was adopted as the goal of the campaign, October 20 to November 5, after weeks of deliberation by budget study groups, Russel D. Carpenter, budget committee chairman, announces. The goal is \$69,000 higher than last year's quota.

HAD TO BE GOOD

A young man entered the offices of Messrs. Smith, Smith, Smith and Brown, attorneys, and demanded to see the latter partner in the firm.

"Sorry," said the office boy, "Mr. Brown is out, but you can see any of the Mr. Smiths."

"No thanks," came the retort. "I want a smart lawyer, and any man who can break into an army of Smiths like this chap Brown has done must be clever."—"Labor."

Action on Propositions Submitted to State Federation of Labor

Following is a review of the ninety-six propositions which were submitted for consideration at the recent annual convention of the California State Federation of Labor. Names of authors follow the proposition numbers. Due to the limitation of space, the subject matter of the proposition is, of course, drastically abbreviated. It is believed, however, that the reader will be given a general idea of the intent of the proposals. Some were amended in committee, at times by a mere change in wording that would not materially affect the general sense, or by an additional paragraph to more clearly set forth the position of the convention. The reference marks at the end of each proposition indicate the final action, the meaning of which marks is given at the bottom of this column. Where no mark appears the disposition of the proposition is in some instances more fully explained in the concluding portion of this article.

Proposition No. 1 (Presented by Building Trades Council of San Mateo County)—Calling upon the A. F. of L. to demand that local unions affiliate with either the Building Trades Councils or the Central Labor Councils.*

No. 2 (Culinary Alliance, Salinas)—Requesting an additional Federation vice-president for the Monterey Bay area.†

No. 3 (Brown, San Diego Waiters, and Wasson, Los Angeles Cooks and Waiters)—Asking Brown Derby restaurants be placed on unfair list.‡

No. 4 (Burns, Electrotypers, Los Angeles)—Calling upon candidates for next legislature to declare their attitude on sales tax.*

No. 5 (Hardy, Pest Control and Exterminators, San Francisco)—Enforcement of law governing pest control and calling upon governor to appoint labor representative on board.‡

No. 6 (May, Masters, Mates and Pilots)—Condemning present system of state schoolships and asking that U. S. government establish academies that will give proper instruction.*

No. 7 (Fresno Labor Council)—Asking compliance with law providing for furnishing disabled war veterans with suitable employment.†

No. 8 (Brown, Auto Mechanics, San Pedro)—Asking financial aid for auto mechanics and painters on strike in Long Beach.*

No. 9 (Labor Council, Vallejo)—Calling for election of Federation vice-presidents through unions and central councils.†

*Concurred in by Convention.
†Referred to Executive Council.
‡Amended, and concurred in.

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No. 10 (May, Masters, Mates and Pilots)—Protesting issuing of charters to any organization dual to M., M. & P.*

No. 11 (Carlson and Edwards, Street Railway Employees, Oakland)—Opposing issuance of bus franchise to Santa Fe Railway.†

No. 12 (Murphy, Web Pressmen, San Francisco)—For financial aid to organizations formed to exclude all aliens ineligible to citizenship.*

No. 13 (Kidwell, Bakery Wagon Drivers, San Francisco)—To request President Roosevelt to name commission of three economists and engineers which commission would submit a recommendation for composing differences between A. F. of L. and C. I. O., to be later approved by referendum vote of unions involved.

No. 14 (Molders, Los Angeles)—Federation to attempt settlement of dispute with Whiting Meade Corporation, seek co-operation of Lumber Workers and Teamsters, and in event of failure to place concern on unfair list.†

No. 15 (Labor Council, Santa Monica)—Asking additional Federation vice-president for Santa Monica district.†

No. 16 (Edward D. Vandeleur, Street Carmen No. 518, San Francisco)—Opposing any diversion of state gasoline tax.*

No. 17 (Edward D. Vandeleur, Street Carmen No. 518, San Francisco)—Support of pending constitutional amendment prohibiting diversion of state highway funds to other purposes.*

No. 18 (Titus, Typographical, Sacramento)—Withdrawn.

No. 19 (Allied Printing Trades delegates)—Printing for State to bear union label, and be printed in California, except that in non-label offices, the prevailing wage rate shall be paid if bids are submitted on such State work.†

No. 20 (Dennison, Typographical, San Jose)—Opposing vocational departments in public schools competing in commercial fields.*†

No. 21 (Brown, Waiters, San Diego, and Wasson, Cooks, Los Angeles)—Eliminating provision of law making mandatory that liquor licensees serve food.*

Amend Compensation Act

No. 22 (Vay and Fertig, Machinists, San Diego)—Amendment to Workmen's Compensation Act that will secure prompt collection of claims.†

No. 23 (Buzzell, Patternmakers, Los Angeles)—Financial aid from Federation to Los Angeles and Orange County unions in defending legal actions.*†

No. 24 (Buzzell, Los Angeles)—To compute voting strength in Federation convention on basis of one unit rather than three (divide per capita tax paid by thirty-six instead of twelve).*

No. 25 (Buzzell, Los Angeles)—Financial aid by Federation in appeal of ruling by Judge Wilson of Los Angeles that certain strike in that city was in itself illegal.†

No. 26 (Draper and Gruber, San Pedro)—Asking attempt be made, through appointment of union members, to compose differences in present labor controversy.

No. 27 (San Diego and Long Beach delegates from State, County and Municipal Employees)—Favoring organization of public employees in California.†

No. 28 (May, Masters, Mates and Pilots)—For establishment of marine hospital in Port of Los Angeles.*

No. 29 (May, M., M. & P.)—Changing present law in relation to appointment of Bay pilots, setting up certain standards of qualification, and requiring not less than thirty be named for San Francisco Bay and not less than five for Mare Island, Vallejo and Benicia.†

No. 30 (Winters, Labor Council, Salinas)—Asking two Federation vice-presidents for Ninth district, (one from Monterey Bay area).†

No. 31 (Batinovich and Invankovitch, Fishermen, San Pedro)—Asking new trial for King, Ramsey and Conner.

No. 32 (Gruber, Palin, Federated Trades Council, Eureka)—Calling for placing on ballot by initiative the 44-hour week for men and women in California, excepting agricultural and domestic employees.

No. 33 (Loop, Barbers, Long Beach)—Advocating law to prohibit advertising (except in shop) of any price list in service trades, such as barbering, cleaning, and shoe repairing.

No. 34 (Burger, Typographical, Stockton)—Providing that president and secretary of Federation be elected by referendum of members of all unions, and vice-presidents by referendum in respective districts.†

No. 35 (McAllister, Pressmen, San Mateo)—To recognize Allied Printing Trades label as only emblem assuring 100 per cent union product in that industry.†

No. 36 (McQuillan, Pressmen, Sacramento)—Expression of appreciation to Superintendent of Public Instruction Dexter and to Daniel C. Murphy for insisting that school textbooks be printed in the State Printing Office.*

No. 37 (Plumber delegates, Los Angeles)—To discourage manufacture of war material except for U. S. National defense.*

Approve McLaren Plan for Parks

No. 38 (John P. McLaughlin, Daniel Dougherty, Municipal Park Employees, San Francisco)—Indorsing plan of John McLaren for chain of parks in populous areas of San Francisco and other cities and towns.*

No. 39 (Hargrove and Farrell, Dining Car Waiters, Los Angeles)—Against race discrimination in places of amusement and public accommodation.*

No. 40 (Woods, Nurses, San Francisco)—Urging that union members demand services of nurses who are affiliated with organized labor.*

No. 41 (McGovern, Laborers, San Francisco)—For co-ordination of relief agencies and proper handling of problems of migratory labor.†

No. 42 (McGovern, Laborers, San Francisco)—For increase of facilities of National Labor Relations Board in California.†

No. 43 (Buzzell, Patternmakers, Los Angeles)—Unalterable opposition to giving over to lawmakers the power to fix wages.*

No. 44 (Sands and Dunning, Painters, Glendale)—Requesting additional inspectors and safety engineers in southern California for the Industrial Accident Commission.*

No. 45 (Postal delegation)—Approving Meade Longevity Pay Bill, Randolph court of appeals bill, Hildebrandt overtime bill, Haines substitute relief bill and thirty-year retirement bill now pending in Congress.*

No. 46 (West, Window Cleaners, San Francisco)—Asking additional personnel for Industrial Accident Commission to aid in enforcing safety laws.*

No. 47 (West, Window Cleaners, San Francisco)—Condemning National Labor Relations Board's tendency to interfere in union jurisdictional controversies.*

No. 48 (West, Window Cleaners, San Francisco)—Asking for national A. F. of L. charter for agricultural workers.†

No. 49 (Stokel, Teamsters, Sacramento)—For full-time A. F. of L. organizer on Kennett Dam.†

No. 50 (Roach, Meat Cutters, Los Angeles)—For law controlling opening and closing hours of meat markets in California.*

Would Abolish Sales Tax

No. 51 (Buzzell, Patternmakers, Los Angeles)—For abolition of sales tax and pledging Federation support to new "Ralston amendment" to abolish tax on personal property and improvements and place same on land values.*

No. 52 (Postal, State and Municipal Employees)—Indorsement of stand taken by President Roosevelt on placing federal employees under civil service.†

No. 53 (Reed, Painters, No. 5, Los Angeles)—Additional safety engineers and inspectors for Accident Commission in southern California.*

No. 54 (Reed, Painters, Los Angeles)—Calling for additional safety engineers on the staff of the Industrial Accident Commission.†

No. 55 (Symes, Cemetery Employees, San Francisco)—To establish sanitary conditions for employees in cemeteries.†

No. 56 (Symes, San Francisco)—To amend National Security Act to include employees in cemeteries.*

No. 57 (Symes, San Francisco)—To have health experts examine unhealthful conditions under which cemetery employees work, and make report thereon, to the end of preparing proper legislation on the subject.†

No. 58 (Symes, San Francisco)—Providing that arrangements for interment or cremation shall be made directly by survivors of deceased persons, and



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No. 59 (Cemetery Employees of Alameda County)—To place Sunset View Cemetery on unfair list.†

No. 60 (Flat Glass Workers, Fullerton)—In support of strike against Mississippi Glass Company. (Withdrawn, due to settlement of strike.)

No. 61 (Bamman, Carpenters, Inglewood)—Indorsement of five-day, thirty-hour week.*

No. 62 (Batinovich, Fishermen, San Pedro)—Favoring embargo on foreign processed tuna and other products which are available in the United States.*

No. 63 (Fire Fighters, Long Beach)—To prohibit use of the shade of red paint peculiar to fire apparatus on any other type of motor vehicles.†

No. 64 (Lotti, Chauffeurs, San Francisco)—Insertion of clause in labor contracts making same null and void if union disassociates itself from A. F. of L.†

No. 65 (Probert, Sailors, San Francisco)—Support of Sailors Union of the Pacific in jurisdiction over unlicensed deck personnel and against C. I. O. Inlandboatmen.*

No. 66 (Probert, San Francisco)—To recognize claim of Sailors against Longshoremen in loading and unloading steam schooners.*

No. 67 (Feeley, Sanderson, Roberts, Railway Carmen, Los Angeles, Sacramento and Portola)—To compel railroads to provide suitable buildings in which to repair rolling stock.†

No. 68 (Feeley, Sanderson, Roberts, Railway Carmen, Los Angeles, Sacramento and Portola)—For inspection of freight and passenger cars as to air brakes and other safety provisions before leaving terminal point.*

No. 69 (Borrelli, Garment Workers, San Francisco)—Payment of machine operators while machines are being repaired and for payment of full time wages when operator is called in for partial time.†

No. 70 (Kosky, Butchers, Los Angeles)—Protesting labor policy of Cudahy Packing Company in Los Angeles, with particular reference to alleged partiality to C. I. O. and "company Union."*†

No. 71 (Operating Engineers, San Pedro)—To provide that accident insurance be carried exclusively in State Fund, and also against unfair medical examinations and reports.†

No. 72 (Winters, Central Council, Monterey)—Withdrawn by author.

No. 73 (Winters, Central Council, Monterey)—Asking revocation of credentials of certain delegate.†

No. 74 (Stone, Cannery Workers, Stockton)—Same as No. 41.*

No. 75 (Naidetch, Painters, Los Angeles)—Forbidding jurisdictional claims during strikes, settlement of such claims on basis of Wagner Act, and observance of picket lines regardless of jurisdictional claims.

No. 76 (Pile Drivers No. 34, San Francisco)—Protesting purchase of Carquinez Bridge at exorbitant price and calling for construction of new bridge at comparable price with that asked for present structure.*

No. 77 (Davlin, Elevator Operators)—Asking enactment of legislation to provide 20-minute rest period every three hours for elevator operators.†

No. 78 (Bondreau, Teachers, San Francisco)—Alleging certain acts against labor officials, and condemning company and dual unions.

No. 79 (Union 14-1, Eldridge)—Pertaining to wages and conditions in Hospitals operated by the State.†

Inspection of Motor Cars

No. 80 (Smith, Auto Mechanics, San Francisco)—Calling for quarterly inspection of commercial vehicles by certified repair shop.†

No. 81 (Smith, Auto Mechanics, San Francisco)—Seeking legislation to compel proper ventilation of repair shops and garages.†

No. 82 (Chauffeurs, San Francisco)—For exemption of funeral cars from tax between San Francisco and Lawndale.†

No. 83 (Sturm, Embalmers, Alameda County)—Asking appointment of members of A. F. of L. unions on State Board of Funeral Directors.*

No. 84 (Sturm, Embalmers, Alameda County)—Calling for two additional investigators on State Board of Funeral Directors, one of whom would be appointed from members of A. F. of L. union.*

No. 85 (Sturm, Embalmers, Alameda County)—Protesting recognition of California Embalmers' Association as collective bargaining agent.*

No. 86 (Awischus, Maintenance of Way Employees, Sacramento)—Calling on labor papers not to accept advertisements for Ford cars.

No. 87 (Studio Carpenters' delegates, Hollywood)—To raise minimum wage of women to \$20, for five-day, forty-hour week, and to apply to all industries.†

No. 88 (Studio Carpenters, Hollywood)—To ap-

prove "General Welfare Act of 1937" pending in Congress, as prepared by Arthur Johnson and indorsed by Dr. Townsend.

Oppose Legislation on Wages and Hours

No. 89 (Studio Carpenters, Hollywood)—Outlaw appropriations having for their purpose determination of hours and wages by legislation, and placing enforcement of Bacon-Davis and Wagner Acts under Secretary of Labor.*

No. 90 (Studio Carpenters, Hollywood)—Favoring unicameral legislature in California, and also favoring election of State Senators on basis of population.†

No. 91 (Foley, Street Carmen No. 518, and others)—Reaffirming belief in innocence of Mooney and Billings, calling for circularizing all labor bodies for financial aid, and to petition the Governor for pardon.

No. 92 (McAllister, Pressmen, San Mateo)—To designate Allied Printing Trades Council label as only emblem indicating 100 per cent union product in that industry to be recognized by the State Federation of Labor.

No. 93 (Osslo, San Diego)—To limit or prevent importation of meat from Tia Juana, Mexico.†

No. 94 (Casey, Teamsters, San Francisco)—That the Federation go on record in support of Teamsters in waterfront embargo at piers where groups disloyal to A. F. of L. are employed, and pledge Federation support to a local group seeking to purge union ranks of disrupters and especially supporters of C. I. O.*

No. 95 (Hunt, Marine Cooks and Stewards, San Pedro)—To recognize the Marine Cooks and Stewards' Association of the Pacific Coast, Pacific Coast Marine Firemen, Oilers, Watertenders and Wipers' Association and the Sailors' Union of the Pacific, A. F. of L. affiliates, as the sole collective bargaining agents for unlicensed seamen on all classes of ships on the Pacific Coast.*

No. 96 (Hunt, Marine Cooks and Stewards, San Pedro)—Favoring uniform number of hours for all unlicensed personnel on vessels of American Merchant Marine.*

The following propositions were non-concurred in and hence definitely rejected by the convention: Nos. 13 and 26 (considered together), 32, 33, 75, 78, 86, and 88. A compelling reason for the unfavorable recommendation by the committee on No. 32 was the belief that its provisions would conflict with union labor's announced intention to seek a much shorter work-week than that named in the proposal.

On propositions Nos. 35 and 92 the committee first recommended non-concurrence, stating that the subject matter was one that could best be worked out between the printing trades unions themselves. On the measure being re-referred, however, the committee stated that after conference with printing trade delegates all renounced any desire to criticize any bona fide Allied printing trade union or its label and that it was merely their desire to show that printed matter which bore the Allied label indicated that all operations had been performed by the various unions which are represented in the Allied Printing Trades Council. With that explanation and understanding the committee recommended approval of No. 35 and the filing of No. 92.

On Proposition No. 91 the resolutions committee stated that it believed that "ballyhoo mass meetings, which are often taken advantage of to exploit certain philosophies of their own," are of no avail in the cause of Mooney and Billings, but actually harmful. The committee further recommended that Mooney-Billings committees, heretofore established in accord with a previous

Federation recommendation, should be discontinued as having often been a useless expenditure of money. It was declared that the Federation reiterated its oft-repeated belief that the two men were sent to prison upon framed and perjured evidence, and that it demanded their pardon. The Federation desires the committee continued, to work wholeheartedly to co-operate with the bona fide attorneys now handling the Mooney appeal, and that it shall petition unions to contribute funds thereto, but that such funds will be paid directly to the bona fide attorneys for legitimate prosecution of the appeal. It was not believed that Federation treasury funds could be legally appropriated for this or similar purposes. All of the recommendations and observations of the committee were concurred in.

On Proposition No. 52, while the committee recommended concurrence, it was with the proviso that the Federation should oppose civil service for functional branches of the government. The opinion was expressed particularly, that the National Labor Relations Board and its various regional offices should not be made immune from attack. The convention concurred.

HIGHER LIVING STANDARDS

In our generation a new idea has come to dominate thought about government—the idea that the resources of the nation can be made to produce a far higher standard of living for the masses if only government is intelligent and energetic in giving the right direction to economic life.—Franklin D. Roosevelt.

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Run o' the Hook

By GEORGE S. HOLLIS
President Typographical Union No. 21

After having made a valiant struggle against a heart ailment, Fred F. Bebergall succumbed last Wednesday morning at Veterans' Administration Facility, Fort Miley, where he had been a patient since last April. Born in San Francisco December 16, 1899, Mr. Bebergall had long been a member of the International Typographical Union. He learned the printer's trade in the book and job offices of San Francisco. Shortly after completing his apprenticeship he transferred from the commercial branch to the newspaper division of the printing industry. At one time he was foreman of the composing room of the Oakland "Tribune." Later he accepted a similar position with the San Francisco "Chronicle." For two years prior to his final illness he was a proofreader on the San Francisco "Examiner." Responding to his country's call in 1917, Mr. Bebergall saw service overseas during the world war. On his return from France he became active in the organizing of Golden Gate Post No. 40, American Legion. He was among the first if not the first of its commanders. He transferred his Legion membership from Golden Gate Post to San Francisco Post No. 1 in 1925. His Legion activities extended beyond San Francisco when he was made state adjutant, which office he held two terms. His versatility and executive ability were recognized when he was appointed to the superintendency of the Home for the Blind in Berkeley, a state institution. Mr. Bebergall was a member of the Union Printers' Mutual Aid Society and of Jewel Lodge No. 374, F. & A. M., of San Francisco, as well as San Francisco Typographical Union, in whose affairs he was active some years ago. Services of the American Legion were conducted for him by San Francisco Post last night at Halsted's mortuary in Sutter street. Final services were at 1:45 p. m. today, with interment in National Cemetery, Presidio of San Francisco.

"Shopping News" Chapel Notes

Vacation season is rapidly drawing to a close. All through the summer two journeymen have been off each week, making work for the less fortunate ones who haven't yet reached a position on the board which guarantees a vacation with pay. Work has held up well for the summer months.

Mack Ward hied off to the Northwest and will



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rusticate along the Klamath, snagging steelheads and salmon. When Mack returns the vacations are at an end for this year, at least.

Claude (Bud) Stuck spent two weeks along the Redwood Highway and parts of Oregon. In company with Bert Hammond of the Willits "News," Bud and the Mrs. enjoyed their sojourn in the Pacific Northwest.

"Jack" (S. P.) Woollen, machinist on this sheet, spent a week at home during his vacation. "Jack" likes to putter around the garden and soak up the sunshine.

Lady Luck smiled on Ernie Jehly, night chairman. The enormous, stupendous, super-colossal sum that runs into two figures will be spent—well, it's in the bank already.

Bill Martin spent two weeks in the Santa Anita mountains in southern California. Bill, as you know, is a southerner, and did this vacation agree with Bill? You should see those rosy cheeks and watch that appetite at work. Bill's in the pink right now!

About this time of year the machines are due for their annual cleaning. Howard Smith will work with Jack Woollen in "tearing them down and building them up."

Earl Close has left for the Great White Way. Took out a traveler. Expects to stay a while in Omaha and then work by easy stages to the Atlantic seaboard.

V. Blake, who has been working down the peninsula for the past few months, left for Napa, where he expects to fit into an all-time job on the "Register."

"Al" Bartlett, a former vice-president of Stockton union, is showing up in this chapel. Bartlett was a fellow delegate with this chairman to the Stockton session of the California State Federation of Labor a few years ago. "Al" is the chap who put on that never-to-be-forgotten party for the printers who were in attendance at the convention.

Ben Gorin, superintendent of Dulfer's, spent his vacation in traveling across the country to New York. Ben decided to try out the new streamliner, so if you're contemplating such a ride ask Ben and he'll give you the low-down on the new mode of travel.

This chapel was saddened during the past week in learning of the passing, in Eureka, of the father of Earl Fay. Following its usual custom, the chapel forwarded a handsome floral offering, which was almost immediately acknowledged by the members of Earl's family. We feel sure we speak the sentiments of all of Earl's friends in extending our heartfelt sympathy.

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Mailer Notes

By LEROY C. SMITH

The laws committee of the International Typographical Union convention at Louisville, Ky., reported unfavorably on Proposition 112, signed by all but three mailer delegates (Giacola, Chicago, and Howard and Buckley of Boston). By order of the convention the laws committee submitted the following substitute, which was adopted:

"The convention directs the executive council to prepare and submit to all mailer members in a referendum election the following question, to ascertain the desires of the mailer members, as follows: 'Shall mailer members withdraw from the International Typographical Union for the purpose of forming an international mailers' union?' In the event a majority of all mailer members vote in favor of withdrawal the executive council is directed to prepare and submit to all members of the International Typographical Union proper amendments for relinquishment of jurisdiction over mailing and mailers, but such amendments not to be in violation of the injunction now in effect."

Delegate White, Indianapolis, "thought the vote should be confined to the mailers in the M. T. D. U." Vice-president Roberts felt "the laws committee should have consulted him in reference to substitute." President Howard stated "the vote will be taken among the membership as of this date. The vote will be taken among all mailers' unions. There is no desire on the part of anyone to do other than to secure an honest expression from the mailers. You have my assurance of that."

Secretary-treasurer Randolph quoted from a speech made by Vice-president Roberts at the Montreal convention: "But I want to say to you delegates that as time goes on and we get better acquainted with one another we at least have some consideration for the views of the other delegates, especially if they are sincere in their views. I have told President Howard and I have told Secretary-treasurer Randolph that perhaps if I were in their position I might be a little tougher to deal with than they are."

As Roberts favors an international mailers' union, and if in power would likely be "tough to deal with," such an organization would become one of warring factions, accomplishing nothing for working mailers. The latter's real friend is the I. T. U.

A member of a prominent M. T. D. U. union in the East writes:

"Let me tell you I cannot find a member who intends to vote to withdraw from the I. T. U. Howard and Randolph's answers to the spokesmen for a mailers' international union was a wow! If ever the mailers' international spokesmen got a back-wash, that was it. At our union meeting I'm going to make a motion for a special union meeting on a Sunday so all members can vote on the mailers' international proposition. I am going to request that every member write personal letters of thanks to President Howard and Secretary-treasurer Randolph for their manly stand to protect mailers, especially those who have been members of the I. T. U. from ten to forty years, from the probable calamity of a mailers' international union. And it is my opinion the spokesmen for a mailers' international union would give anything to prevent all mailer members from voting on it."

BOTH OF THEM MAD

A man traveling at night asked the porter to put him off at a certain station, whether he was asleep or awake. Traveler—Get me out, no matter how I may resist. On awakening in the morning he found that the train had long passed his station. He went to the porter and gave him what might be described as the "works." Porter (resignedly)—Go on; it's nothing to what the man said and did that I did put out!"—"Labor."

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Office Workers' Union Protests C. I. O. Invasion

The following letter, under date of September 22, addressed to John A. O'Connell, secretary of the San Francisco Labor Council, by William T. Bonsor, secretary of Office Employees' Association No. 13188, A. F. of L., was referred to the Labor Clarion for publication:

"For the past few years outside agitators of the commonly recognized stripe have been hammering away seeking to gain admission and control of this union. This finally crystallized with the label C. I. O. attached. By adopting protective policies we did not permit this to happen.

"However, not desiring to be placed in the position of attempting to prevent organization of office workers, we surrendered what may be termed general jurisdiction and gave to A. F. of L. representatives applications on hand and a second A. F. of L. Office Workers' Union was chartered. We retained jurisdiction over office workers in the employ of the city government and all labor organizations, as well as public stenographers, accountants, mimeographers and multigraphers. The second union promptly went C. I. O., thus justifying our former and present position.

"We have established for all our members in private employment a minimum rate of \$32.50 per forty-hour week. Now we find that some of these members employed by C. I. O. organizations are becoming members of these unions or are joining the C. I. O. Office Workers.

"When unions employ office workers they become employers and are entitled to no special privileges over other employers. We do not propose to surrender to anyone a single iota of our jurisdiction, C. I. O., P. D. Q., or otherwise. We have informed some of these misguided ladies that it is easier to remain in our field than it will be to return later, as they will surely wish to do when the present labor hysteria subsides and the A. F. of L. again becomes the sole homestead.

"Our purpose in writing this communication is to advise that we intend to use all possible means to enforce our jurisdiction. We are now considering picketing these unfair offices which are not employing our members as office workers, as well as other lawful measures which may at least be obnoxious to these so-called scabby pirates."

President Roosevelt Approves Plan for Census of Unemployed

Before leaving Hyde Park, N. Y., on his western trip President Roosevelt held a lengthy conference with John D. Biggers and approved the plans for a census of the unemployed, so far as those plans have been prepared.

The post office will take charge of distributing the blank forms which will be distributed to 31,000,000 families and which the unemployed are asked to fill in and sign. Having previously distributed with success blanks for the bonus payments and for the opening of the Social Security Act, the post office feels able to manage this. No compulsion of any sort will be used. This would seem to rule out the frequently made statement

that persons who do not sign will be dropped from relief rolls.

Where the illiteracy rate is high special offices will be set up to assist people in filling out the blanks. Interpreters will be used when needed, though instructions probably will be printed in several languages. A wide campaign of publicity will be conducted; and President Roosevelt has agreed to write a personal appeal which, with his signature, will appear on all the forms.

Biggers is on leave from the Libby-Owens-Ford Glass Company of Toledo and is serving without pay.

Annuities System for Widows of Federal Employees to Be Urged

Bills providing optional retirement for employees of the federal government after thirty years' service and setting up an annuity system for the widows of retired employees, which it was hoped would be enacted into law during 1937, were postponed until next year by the many parliamentary complications in Congress caused by the proposal to reorganize the federal judiciary and other unforeseen controversial matters.

For Sales Tax Repeal

The Sales Tax Repeal Association has submitted a new and revised draft of its sales tax repeal-land value taxation amendment to the attorney general of California for a title. The new measure, according to N. D. Alper, executive secretary, holds to the lines of the one removed from the ballot last year by action of the state Supreme Court. It abolishes the sales tax and taxes on improvements and tangible personal property in 10 per cent annual steps. During the first year improvements and tangible personal property will be taxed at a rate 90 per cent of that levied on land; the second year, 80 per cent; the ninth year, 10 per cent, and thereafter such property as is the product of labor and industry is not subject to taxation. For the taxes so abolished it provides for increased taxation on remaining property subject to taxation, which means increased levies on the publicly created land values of the state.

We Don't Patronize

SATURDAY EVENING POST
LADIES' HOME JOURNAL
COUNTRY GENTLEMAN

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Emergency Measures to Protect City Employees

Under a charter amendment, approved at the last election placing institutional help under civil service, approximately 120 temporary employees in city institutions—many of whom have been in service from eighteen to twenty years—would have been out of jobs Tuesday last but for emergency measures taken by Mayor Rossi.

The law provides that they cannot be employed more than ninety days after July 1, without civil service standing.

However, civil service lists have not been completed to fill the vacancies that would occur and it would have been impossible to operate the institutions.

In an effort to provide qualified employees for jobs held by emergency appointees whose ninety-day terms expired this week, the Civil Service Commission published new eligible lists Monday.

Owing to the lateness of the lists, an emergency had to be declared last week to permit about 10 per cent of the institutional employees not qualified under civil service to continue in their jobs pending replacement from the new lists.

Under the state of emergency ruling that gives the mayor sweeping powers over any city department, present employees may be retained in their positions until the Civil Service Commission can provide eligibles to take their places, it was explained.

Three of the lists complete the qualification of some 600 San Francisco Hospital employees for civil service posts.

DELEGATE TO CONVENTION

The Alameda County Central Labor Council has elected G. A. Silverthorn, council secretary, as a delegate to the American Federation of Labor's annual convention in Denver next week.

Union Men, Attention

Borrow \$5 to \$100 on your simple signature only; just a steady job required—no security whatever asked—no salary assignments, your Union card establishes both your identity and responsibility. Special rates and service to staunch union men. No payments during strikes, lockouts, and seasonal unemployment. Small, quick, confidential loans till next payday to either husband or wife on just their signature. Simple as signing a check. Application reviewed and loan granted in 5 minutes, while you wait—utmost privacy—absolutely no relatives, friends, bosses, or personnel departments phoned or contacted.

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S. F. Labor Council

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committees meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone, Market 6304.

Synopsis of Minutes of Meeting Held Friday Evening, September 24, 1937

Called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President John F. Shelley.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Minutes of Previous Meeting—Approved as printed in Labor Clarion.

Credentials—Automotive Parts and Accessories Clerks 1026, Leslie E. Fountain vice K. M. Griffin; Barbers 148, Joseph H. Honey and James Cramp (additional); Bartenders 41, Kenny Ryan, Dan Rue, Harry Morrison, James Ferguson, Michael Joyce and James Burke, vice H. Bryant, Joe Smith, Jack Neergard, A. Bambrogio, A. Neergard and Thomas Quirk; Cigarmakers 228, C. C. Nehring vice P. M. Dillon; Civil Service Janitors 66, Harold Manning vice Eugene White; Coopers 1, Sam Toussaint vice J. C. Peterson; Garage Employees 665, Arnold Moss and Bert Moss, vice Barney Dreyfuss and E. Harris; Miscellaneous 110, Ed Novak vice Tom Dunn; Newspaper Distributors and Circulators, Sidney Townsend vice J. Henry Nedderman; Professional Embalmers, Phil A. Murphy vice George Monahan; Retail Cigar and Liquor Clerks, F. J. Manning vice John Owens; Retail Department Store Employees, John Blaiotta vice I. Berg; Sign and Pictorial Painters, J. Sainaghi; Street and Electric Railway Employees 518, J. J. Byrnes and Edward D. Vandeleur vice Lou Cancila and George Gaynor; Street and Electric Railway Employees 1004, William A. Northway vice Eugene L. Bailly. Delegates seated.

Applications for Affiliation—Circular Distributors, Bill Posters' International BB-11, delegates Loyal H. Gilmour and B. A. Brundage; United Bituminous Enamelers and Allied Crafts 1; International Union of Operating Engineers, Local 22. Referred to Organizing Committee.

Communications—Filed: Minutes of Building Trades Council. Bookbinders and Bindery Women, thanking Labor Council for assistance in controversy with McBee Company. Cap Makers 9, thanking all unions in Labor Council for co-operation in the wearing of union-made caps in Labor Day parade. Telegram from Lumber and Sawmill

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

B & G Sandwich Shops.
Benatar's Cut Rate Drug Store, 807 Market.
California Building Maintenance Co., 20 Ninth.
California Packing Corporation.
Clinton Cafeterias.
Curtis Publishing Co., publishers of "Saturday Evening Post," "Ladies' Home Journal," "Country Gentleman."
Don's Dollar Sedan Service, 925 Larkin.
Fawn Restaurant, 1050 Van Ness avenue.
Forderer Cornice Works, 269 Potrero.
Foster's Lunches and Bakeries.
Goldberg, Bowen & Co., grocers, 242 Sutter.
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers overalls and workmen's clothing.
Gordon's Sea Food Grotto, Ferry Building.
Howard Automobile Company.
J. C. Hunken's Grocery Stores.
Kroehler Furniture Manufacturing Company.
L. C. Smith Typewriter Company, 545 Market.
O'Keefe-Merritt Stove Co. Products, Los Angeles.
Pacific Label Company, 1150 Folsom.
Remington-Rand Inc., 509 Market.
Royal Typewriter Company, 153 Kearny.
Shell Oil Company.
Standard Oil Company.
Underwood Typewriter Company, 531 Market.
Woodstock Typewriter Company, 21 Second.
All Non-Union independent taxicabs.
Barber shops that do not display the shop card of the Journeymen Barbers' Union are unfair.

Workers of Marshfield, Ore., stating Coos Bay Lumber Company has signed agreement, making the sixth lumber company in that part of Oregon settling with the union. Letter from Building and Construction Trades Council of San Francisco, stating they have appointed a committee of twelve to work in campaign against anti-picketing ordinance. District Council of Painters, stating that they have placed Dr. Dan G. Norton on the unfair list.

Request Complied With—The Lyon Club of San Francisco, requesting privilege of having a speaker explain to the Council their proposed community service program. Delegate Eddie B. Love of Musicians' Union, asking to have his name withdrawn as a candidate for delegate to convention of the American Federation of Labor.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Boot and Shoe Workers 320, complaint against Carl Lecastro of 2109 Chestnut street. Electrical Workers 151, requesting a hearing before the committee. Garage Employees, wage scale and agreement covering employees in filling stations. Production Machine Operators, wage scale and agreement covering battery shops. Check for \$5 to Mooney Fund from the Building Service Employees 150; Milwaukee, Wis.

Campaign Committee Against Anti-Picketing Ordinance—Report on organizing of committee (see elsewhere in Labor Clarion). Letter from Attorney Leland J. Lazarus, offering his assistance in the campaign. Letters transmitting donations to campaign fund: Musicians No. 6, \$100; Deep Sea and Purse Seine Fishermen, \$100.

Referred to Law and Legislative Committee—Technical Engineers, Architects and Draftsmen 11, urging indorsement of five million dollar bond issue for sewer construction. Steam Shovel and Dredgemen, District No. 4, indorsing subway bond issue. From Health Director J. C. Geiger, calling attention to bonds for various health projects, and urging indorsement.

Referred to Labor Clarion—Letter from Office Employees 13188, stating their minimum rate for a forty-four-hour week is \$32.50, and explaining their jurisdiction and controversy with some members who have since joined the C. I. O.

Resolutions—Resolution presented by Operating Engineers 64, protesting against brutal attack upon John F. Shelley during the convention of California State Federation of Labor, held this month at Long Beach, while acting as delegate to the convention from Bakery Wagon Drivers' Union 484; adopted by overwhelming vote. A similar resolution presented by Sam Jaye as secretary of Miscellaneous Employees' Union No. 110 was also read at the request of Delegate Vandeleur of Street Railway Employees Division 518, and led to considerable discussion, during which President Shelley ruled that, to avoid legal complications, any charges against Delegate Sam Jaye for being a communist and subjecting him to penalty of expulsion as delegate should be preferred in writing and be acted upon by the Council's executive committee. Delegate Joseph McManus of Chauffeurs' Union took an appeal from the decision of the chair to the effect that it would be necessary to bring charges in writing against Sam Jaye to unseat him for being an acknowledged member of the Communist party, and the ruling of the chair was approved by a vote of 198 ayes and 139 noes. The motion to file the resolution presented by Miscellaneous Employees 110 was adopted by an overwhelming vote.

Resolution presented by Secretary and Delegate John P. McLaughlin of Teamsters No. 58, that the San Francisco Labor Council go on record in support of the Teamsters' Union in the present controversy by the teamsters against C. I. O. organizations on the waterfront, and particularly the Longshoremen and Warehousemen's Union, for infringing upon their jurisdiction over inland warehouses. Resolution was adopted by 295 ayes against 71 noes.

Report of Executive Committee—In the controversy of Grocery Clerks No. 648 and some 116 delicatessen stores relative to demand of the union that these stores close at 7 p. m. on week days and all Sundays and holidays, Attorney Nora I. Blichfeldt appeared before the committee and presented arguments why a different classification should be established for this class of stores. Matter was taken under advisement and representative of Grocery Clerks stated that further negotiations will take place in this matter. Committee stated that, at the request of the Grocery Clerks, citations have been issued to the operators of a number of grocery stores to come or be represented before a committee at the next meeting, Monday evening. Committee announced that there exists one vacancy on the executive committee and one vacancy on the law and legislative committee, which are to be filled by election. Committee considered the matter of the anti-picketing ordinance and instructed the secretary to send out a letter to all organizations requesting them to donate liberally to a campaign fund to defeat the adoption of such ordinance at the coming general election, and thereby defeat the efforts to enact the law proposed by the Downtown Association. The matter of controversy between Machine Production Employees and the Bull Dog Manufacturing Company will be heard next Monday evening. Report concurred in.

Report of Law and Legislative Committee—Majority and minority reports on bond issue for subway were read and discussed by proponents and delegates of the Council, consuming considerable time; and owing to the lateness of the hour the report on the question of the subway bond issue was made a special order for next regular meeting of the Council. Committee recommended indorsement of bond issue of \$2,850,000 for airport. Motion to concur carried.

Report of Organizing Committee—Committee recommended the seating of the new union of Circular Distributors, affiliated with the International Alliance of Bill Posters, Billers and Distributors, and the seating of their two delegates; also recommended the seating of Dentists' Local 21174, with one delegate. Report concurred in.

Nominations for delegate to the Denver convention of the American Federation of Labor were on motion closed, election to be held next Friday evening; polls open at 7:15 p. m.

Nominations and Election to Fill Vacancies on Committees—D. P. Haggerty was nominated for vacancy on the executive board, and Herbert King of Street and Electric Railway Employees 1004 was nominated to fill vacancy on the organizing committee. Nominations for both offices were on motion closed, and secretary cast the ballot of the Council for the nominees for the executive and the organizing committees, who were declared elected.

New Business—Moved that executive committee be instructed to provide and install a public address system for the convenience of transacting the business of the Council. Motion carried.

Moved that when the Council adjourn it do so out of respect to the memory of Delegate and Sergeant-at-Arms of the Council Brother Patrick O'Brien, whose death was reported to the Council during the past week, and a resolution ordered to be sent to the family of the deceased and to Brewers' and Maltsters' Union No. 7, expressing the delegates' sorrow at the loss of an efficient and honored officer of this Council. Motion adopted, delegates standing in silence for one minute.

Receipts (two weeks), \$1461; **expenditures**, \$3587.38.

Council adjourned at 11:12 p. m.

Fraternally submitted.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

FUNDS FOR CALIFORNIA AGED

The federal Social Security Board announced this week a \$4,060,162 grant to California for assistance to the aged.

Death of 'Pat' O'Brien

The San Francisco labor movement, and especially the officials and delegates of the San Francisco Labor Council, is mourning the death of Patrick J. O'Brien, which occurred at his home in this city last Friday.

A member of the Brewery Workers' Union for more than forty years, "Pat" O'Brien, as he was affectionately known to his fellow workers and associates in the labor movement, had been for thirty years sergeant-at-arms of the Labor Council and for most of those years a member of its executive committee.

The deceased leaves to mourn his loss two daughters and a brother. He was a member of California Council No. 880, K. of C.; Holy Name Society of St. Anne's Church, and Division No. 5, Ancient Order of Hibernians.

The funeral took place Monday from the memorial chapels of Carew & English, Masonic at Golden Gate avenue, thence to St. Anne's Church, where a requiem high mass was offered for the repose of his soul. Interment was at Holy Cross Cemetery. A large concourse of his fellow workers, associates and friends attended the last rites.

Mississippi Glass Company

Signs Agreement With Union

The Long Beach Central Labor Council is advising all labor councils and glass workers' unions in the state by circular that the strike inaugurated at the Fullerton, Calif., plant of the Mississippi Glass Company by Federal Union No. 20928 has been satisfactorily adjusted and the strikers have returned to work without discrimination. The controversy lasted fifty-one days.

The agreement recognizes the union as the sole bargaining agency, provides for a substantial increase in pay; and embraces features giving improved working conditions.

The plant is believed to be the only one of its kind on the Pacific Coast whose flat glass is produced by members of the A. F. of L.

International Spinners' Union

Returns to A. F. of L. Affiliation

The International Spinners' Union, formerly affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, has had its American Federation of Labor charter restored. President Green of the Federation announced in Washington.

The Spinners' Union is an organization of several thousand skilled men in the New England textile industry. The union, whose members are known in the trade as "mule spinners," was suspended in 1919 after it had refused to amalgamate with the United Textile Workers, an industrial union.

"This was a striking instance of the efforts of the American Federation of Labor to promote industrial unions, even over the strenuous objections of a craft organization, when conditions warranted such a course," it was said at A. F. of L. headquarters.

The Spinners' Union has remained under suspension since 1919, but early this year negotiations

were undertaken to reinstate it. The union was first organized in 1858. It was one of the first craft unions to be chartered by the American Federation of Labor.

CONTROVERSY WITH SHUMATE

The subject of the Shumate Pharmacies and the Shumate Commercial Company was discussed by Delegate Wilbur and Fred West. A motion carried to place both firms on the "We Don't Patronize" list and notify the Pharmacists' Union of our action.—Minutes of Building Trades Council.

WILL CELEBRATE NAVY DAY

Plans were set in motion this week for a city-wide demonstration and celebration on Navy Day, October 27. Meeting in the Supervisors' chambers at the City Hall a citizens' committee, appointed by the mayor, elected Supervisor John M. Ratto as general chairman, and outlined preliminary ideas for Navy Day, which is held annually and fixed to coincide with the birthday of Theodore Roosevelt.

CORRECTING AN ERROR

In an item appearing in last week's Labor Clarion announcing the signing of an agreement between eighteen specialty shops and the Retail Department Store Employees' Union an error made it appear that "Stanley Scott, president, and Will Merryman, secretary of the union," made the announcement. It should have read as follows: "Lawrence Vail, secretary of the union, and Will J. Merryman, spokesman for the employers," made the announcement.

Capmakers' Union Signs Agreements With Five Local Manufacturers

Max Staub, president of Capmakers' Union No. 9, announces that negotiations have been amicably concluded with the following five shops: Goldman Quality Cap Company, United Cap Works, Eagle Headwear Manufacturing Company, Gorman Cap Company and the Sharkey Cap Company.

The new agreements are basically a renewal of those which have just expired, and provide additional wage increases for all employees and two additional legal holidays. The manufacturers have also agreed to place the union label on their manufactured goods, which will undoubtedly cause a consciousness on the part of the buying public to purchase those goods bearing only the union label.

The negotiations were commenced by Carmen Lucia, organizer, and resumed by a negotiating committee after she was called out of the city. The new agreements became effective September 20 and will remain in effect for the next twelve months.

Old-Timer Honored

On Thursday of last week James McTiernan, president of the Plumbers' Union, delegate from that organization to the Labor Council, and former treasurer of the latter body, was the guest of honor at a dinner given in the Galileo High School in commemoration of his completion of thirty-five years' service in the San Francisco School Department and his retirement from the department.

Assembled to do him honor were A. J. Cloud, president of the Junior College, who acted as toastmaster; Dan Murphy, sheriff and member of the State Board of Education; Charles A. Derry of the San Francisco Board of Education; Deputy Superintendents of Schools David P. Hardy, John C. McGlade, Howard McDonald and Robert F. Gray; Charles E. Barker, director of industrial and vocational education; Robert J. Stoffer, supervisor of vocational education, and some fifty others comprising school principals, vice-principals and teachers of the department, many of whom had been close associates of Mr. McTiernan in the many years he had served the department as instructor of vocational training.

Mr. McTiernan was the recipient of many useful and appropriate gifts and also stood up manfully under a veritable barrage of compliments and praise for his valuable services to the department and to the youths who had studied under him during his extended period of service.

MOORE'S

27 YEARS AGO —

Hart Schaffner & Marx signed the FIRST UNION agreement in the clothing industry!

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FIRST in San Francisco

Again, as in 1935 and 1936, The San Francisco Bank holds first place in the financing of San Francisco real estate.

During the first half of 1937 this bank recorded \$12,159,729 of loans on local properties. This is 19.85 per cent of all the money advanced by banks, insurance companies, other lending agencies, and individuals. It is \$1,349,191 more than the total for the next largest lender.

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Active Campaign Opens On Vicious Ordinance Abolishing Picketing

A joint committee representing the San Francisco Labor Council and the Building Trades Council has been formed to campaign against the anti-picketing ordinance on the ballot at the municipal election to be held November 2.

John A. O'Connell announced last week that the San Francisco Labor Council would advance \$1000 to start the campaign, headquarters for which have been opened in the Grant building, 1095 Market street.

The joint committee is composed of John F. Shelley, president of the Labor Council, chairman; Dan Del Caro, Building Trades Council, vice-chairman, with the campaign manager-secretary to be selected later.

The campaign committee will include Frank Brown, George Hollis, Lawrence Palacios, George Kidwell, James E. Ricketts, Hugo Ernst, John L. Spaulding, Fred West, Carl Barnes and Robert Scott.

The finance committee is made up of the following: Frank Nixon, John Metcalf, John Maguire, Clarence King, treasurer; John A. O'Connell, assistant secretary.

Joint Campaign Committee Minutes

The Joint Committee to conduct a campaign against the Anti-picketing Ordinance met at the office of the San Francisco Labor Council, Wednesday evening, September 22, 1937, at which time there were present representatives of the Building Trades Council, Brothers Ellison, Mazza, McKnight, Healy, Nixon, Wells, Del Carlo and Reinhart; representatives of the Labor Council, King, Daly, Metcalf, Shelley, O'Connell, Hollis, McGuire and Lavelle.

First order of business was the election of officers. The following were elected to conduct the campaign: Chairman, John F. Shelley; vice-chairman, Dan Del Carlo; treasurer, Clarence King; the secretary, when selected, will be the campaign manager. Brother Fred West was selected campaign director. The finance committee will consist of Frank Nixon, John McGuire and John Metcalf.

The name of the committee shall be, "The Joint Campaign Committee of the Building Trades Council and the San Francisco Labor Council of the American Federation of Labor."

It was moved, seconded and carried that headquarters for the committee be engaged at the Grant building, Seventh and Market streets.

It was moved, seconded and carried that the services of Mrs. Logan be engaged at \$50 a week.

It was moved, seconded and carried that the San Francisco Labor Council be requested to advance the sum of one thousand dollars to the committee, and that the Council be reimbursed from moneys donated to the campaign committee by the unions; and that the Building Trades Council be requested to subscribe a similar sum.

It was moved, seconded and carried that the secretary be instructed to write to all the unions

requesting them to have their mailing lists ready and be prepared to send out literature to their membership.

It was moved, seconded and carried that the delegates of both Councils act as a campaign committee.

It was moved, seconded and carried that the unions be requested to furnish volunteers to cover the precincts on election day.

The following names were added to the committee: Edward D. Vandeleur, Frank Brown, Lawrence Palacios, George S. Hollis, George G. Kidwell, James E. Ricketts, Hugo Ernst, Jack Spaulding, Fred West, Carl Barnes, Robert Scott, C. F. McDonough, James McKnight, and Paul Gaffney.

It was moved, seconded and carried that the campaign committee meet at headquarters, in the Grant Building, every Wednesday evening.

Adjourned at 9:20 p. m.

Fraternal submitted.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Acting Secretary.

RED CROSS TO MEET HERE

San Francisco will be host to 2500 Red Cross leaders next May—the first national Red Cross convention ever held on the West Coast.

Dock Blockade Ends

Following a plea from the Associated Farmers of California to Teamsters' Union No. 85 that the blockade of the waterfront be lifted in order that crops might be moved, that union on Wednesday last agreed to a truce in its fight for jurisdiction over the warehousemen, and picketing of the wharves was discontinued. The blockade had been in effect for three weeks. A statement issued by the union said in part:

"Prompted by a decent respect for the welfare and good opinion of the people of San Francisco and of the state generally, the Brotherhood of Teamsters, Local No. 85, has decided in favor of a truce in the existing situation.

"We have been advised by reputable farming groups, manufacturers and those most concerned with the commerce of the port that an interruption at this time, particularly in the flow of outgoing cargoes of perishable goods, will work tremendous hardship and financial loss upon innocent growers and other citizens who, in common with ourselves, have been subjected for three years past to the continued harassment of politically-minded aliens masquerading as labor leaders.

"Conscious of the decency and justice of their own cause, and also conscious of their responsibilities to the people of San Francisco and the agricultural community of California, the Brotherhood of Teamsters will pursue their objective, beginning Wednesday, September 29, along effective lines which will avoid the closing of the waterfront with the inevitable damage to innocent people which would ensue."

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A. F. of L. Campaign for Child Labor Amendment

With favorable action by only eight more states required to ratify the child labor amendment to the federal Constitution, the American Federation of Labor and other progressive forces confidently expect that enough backward legislatures will realize the distressingly bad effects of chaining children to the wheels of industry and commerce to confer upon Congress the controlling authority over the labor of children granted by the amendment.

The campaign for making the amendment a part of the fundamental law of the land during 1937 was initiated by the executive council of the American Federation of Labor in its report to the annual convention of the Federation in Tampa, Florida, last November. The council cited the efforts of the A. F. of L. in securing favorable action on the amendment by twenty-four states during previous years and emphasized the importance of the plan of questioning candidates for the various legislatures and urging the voters to oppose those hostile to the amendment.

The Tampa convention approved the work of the executive council and in addition adopted a resolution which pointed out that the last convention of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers unanimously voted to extend its efforts to secure the adoption of the child labor amendment, urged that the A. F. of L. convention recognize this action as indicative of social progress, reiterated its approval of the amendment and asked the affiliated organizations to drive ahead full speed for its ratification.

SHIP CLERKS WITHDRAW

Ship Clerks' Association No. 38-90, I. L. A., has notified the Labor Council that its delegate to the Council had been withdrawn, thereby anticipating action of the Council in ousting all C. I. O. affiliates.

TO GET PAY INCREASES

State institution employees receiving less than \$100 per month are going to get a pay raise. The State Finance Department has approved salary increases for 1750 workers, effective October 1. The increases will total \$152,000 per year.

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